moved their new Double Store,
No. 518 Broatsway, Str. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 518 Broatsway, Str. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 518 Broatsway, Str. Nicholas Hotel,
Detween Broome and Spring-ase, and have opened an outline
new Stock of Goom, of their own Importation and Manufacture, theografied in the country, for extent, richness, and
variety, consisting of Silver and Plated Wars, Gis
Priviars, Charletters and Grandolles, richly decorated Porchiam Dinner and Tea Sets. Vases, Clocks,
Statuars, the Cut Glasswars, Talle Cut-Lery, Japansay, and a great variety of other Furnishing Articles.
The Public is invised to visit this magnificent establishment, which is believed to be them at extensive of the sind
in the country running through from Broadway to Macor-sil,
Do Geet, and extending on the later 28 feet. It is fitted up
in a gorgeous and unique style, with designs of race elegants
and taste. The counters and architectural decorations are of
tren as d broase, and exhibit relievos and statuary beautifully
lesigned and admirably executed.
The attention of the oublis is wanted to this stock of goods,
and especially to the Gas Fixtures the chandellers and Silver and Plated Wares, all of which have been Imported by,
or expressly Manufactured under the direction of this firm,
and which embraces a greater variety of new and desirables
styles than can be found at any otner place.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, SUMMER

ANNIVERSARY WEEK .- Clergymen vis-

SUMMER HATS .- J. & S. B. BREWSTER, (20 Bowery, corner Grand-st., calls the attention of his friend, and the public to an unsurpessed assortment of Drab, Beave's Zanama and Leghorn Hats; Boye', Youths', and Infants Straw Hats and Caps, at very satisfactory prices.

Clergymen and their families supblied at a discount. Spring and summer styles of H. Caps and Straw Goeds an extensive variety at the price Store, No. 123 Canal-st.

J. W. Kellogge

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, WHOLE-ALE AND RETAIL.—We are now offering one of the best tocks of Spring Clothing in the city, at extremely low prices for cash, of every variety of spring styles Coats, Panza, Vesta, to. BOUGHTON & KNAPP, No. 53 Maiden-lane.

Warnocks, Hatters, No. 275 Broadway, (Irving House.) respectfully remind gentlemen in learch of a fashionable Hat that they are located as above. They deem it no impropriety to say, that their long established reputation and the popularity of their productions are supple guarrantee for the style and character of Hats at all times emanating from them.

ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Merchant flors, have removed from No. 263 to No. 627 Broadway, rewester's Marble Buildings, between Houston and Bleeck-stay, where they are prepared to furnish articles in their e at the shortest notice, and the most fashionable materials.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING. - The first FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—The first sublocable ready-made Clothing-Store established in New-Tork was that of W. T. Jennings & Co. We observe an accilient article just produced by this indefatigable firm.—Ve silude to the Spring Overcoat, made of Zephyr Cloth, oth light and durable, which they have added to their elevant stock of Clothing. We would also remark that at this selectated establishment persons from the country, who are mirrous of obtaining new garments in a very short time, will accommodated with the utmost dispatch. This great déte of fasicionable clothing was established in 1825, and still has precedence of all others. It is in the same building as a American Hotel, No. 231 Broadway.

THE CLERGY,-The attention of

Are you in haste to leave town? Do want as handsome a set of Shirts as can be made on the tant! If so call on Green. No. I Astor House; you will necessired with mathematical precision in a five minutes, you will have the articles in anticipation of your own, and more than equal to your expectations in style, fit

Grenadines, Dress Goods, Silks, hawls, and Laces, at reduced prices; comprising one of the cost varied and best assortments of new Spring Goods to be und in this city. Tiffany & CUTTING, No. 321, Broadway. Two or three Boys wanted as above.

EF LACE CURTAINS, Muslin Curtains,

DRESS BOOTS, GAITERS AND SHOES .-WATKINS having enlarged his establishment, No. 114 Fultonet, has now the largest, best, and bandsomest assortment of fine Boots and Shoes in the city, all newly manufactured by himself, in the latest French styles. It is needless to say anything is favor of his Boots, as they have been so favorably known for the last twelve years.

ABOLIAN PIANO-FORTES .- The largest smortment of Pianca, with and without the solian, in this city is to be found at the Warercoms of T. Gilaskar & Co., No. 333 Broadway Bank and Theater, and will be sold at great bargains. These Pianca have the metallic frame, and are warranted to stand any climate Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Second-hand Piancs for

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists

General Mutual Insurance Co. have emoved to Nos. 2 and 4 Merchants' Exchange, on the cor-or of Wall and William-sts

Housekeepers and others in want of ledding, Bedsteada, &c., would do well to call at Will.amb's id established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st., corner of fulberry-st, where may be found the largest assortment of rticles in his line ever effered to the public.

Housekeepers and Cooks will find PURKER'S BAKING POWDER just the article so long wanted, or always making light Biscutts, Cakes, &c. It is economi-al, healthy, and a saving of time. Try it. Price 12j cents package.

FUN! FUN FOR THE BABIES!-A MOTH-EN's BEST BLESSING :—The Ladice are hereby informed that the only place in this city where WALKER'S Self-Rocking Oradles can be had, is at the sole agency, No. 390; Broadway, near Walker at.

To GRAY-HEADED INDIVIDUALS .- DA-WIS MANUENE will change your gray hair to its original color. It stimulates the coloring glands of the hair by a natural process, and thus causes the mysterious change. Price 56 cents per bottle. Warranted. For sale at the principal 56 cents per bottle. Warranted. For sale at the principal 56 cents per bottle. Warranted. For sale at the principal 56 cents per bottle. Warranted. For sale at the principal 58 cents per bottle. Warranted. For sale at the principal 58 cents per bottle. Warranted. For sale at the principal 58 cents per bottle. Warranted St. School School St. School School St. School St. School St. School St. School St. School St.

LYON'S KATHAIRON stands unparalleled and alone in the world in beautifying, protecting and restoring the human hair. You cannot become gray or baid if you use the Kathäiron; and for the nervous headache it is a sure cure. Sold throughout the United States, Canada and West Indies, by all principal Druggists, at 25 cents. E. Thomas Lyon's Principal Wholesale Agency, No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. S. A. WEAVER'S well-known Canker and Salt Rheam Syrup, Canker Cure and Cerate, are sold in this city by M. Ward & Co., No. 83 Maiden-lane; Olcott, McKessen & Robins, No. 137 Maiden-lane; Penfold, Roy & Co., No. 24 Fulton-st.; E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; Reuben Mos., corner of Grand and Cannon-sta.; C. A. Rossmiller, No. 172 Sh. A. Carmbie, corner of Bowery and Houston-st.; H. R. Hall, No. 511 Bleecker-st.; E. H. Payton, No. 636 Greenwich-st.

HAIR DYE-CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE—URISTADORO'S EXCENSION aneither superior nor equal. It stands alone and unapproachable, show the host of imitations put forth in the market. Its well deserved and increasing popularity has astonished the senses of all the old and worn out dye-makers in Christandom; and surely it is no wonder that it is so, when the public has daily proofs and demonstrations of its wonderful results in producing a perfect natural black, or any other shade that may be desired, without the least detriment to the hair or skin. Applied and sold wholease and retail at Catstandor's Wig and Scalp establishment, No. 6 Aster House. N. B.—Private rooms for applying the Dye and fitting on Wigs.

W KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS.—These Bitters become so widely known as a Stemach Regulator, that it is almost superfluous to resulted the reader of them. They are universally acknowledged to be the best remedy knewn for dysuperia, general weakness and debility, nervous affections, loss of appetite, continuous, and all diseases that originate from the deranged state of the stomach, liver, nervous system and bowels. Price 50 cents per large bottle. General Dépôt, No. 382 Hudens-st. TEN THOUSAND CURES AND NOT A SIN-

ting to directions, it cannot fail to leave in a periocity healtry condition.

Dr. HASTINGA'S Compound Syring of Naphtha is highly recommended by the medical profession. That eminent physician, Dr. Mott, of New-York, says, that "as a pulnomic remedy it cannot be too highly praised." Dr. Arnold of the Marine Hospital, Savannan; Dr. Ware of Liverpool, England; Dr. Williamson of Manchester, Fuelsand; Dr. Boyd of Lancaster; Dr. Hamilton of Bath; and those eminent English publications. The London Lancet, The Medical Journal and Braithwates Retrospect, all accord to it the most convincing certificates of its vitues. In this country it has been used with distinguished success.

Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agent for New-York and vicinity.

The Eight Spacious Sales Rooms of

Wonderful Low Prices!-Aston-WONDERFOL LOW PRICES:—ASTON-ishing Bargains!!—English Imperial, Three-Ply and In-grain Carpeting: Floor Oil Cloths, eight yards wide; Rugs, Mats, &c., at the famous Carpet Establishment of Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery. American Three-ply Carpets, 6/6, 7, and 8/ per yard; 100 pieces beautiful large and small-figured Ingrain Carpets, at 4/ per yard; 1,000 pieces good Floor Oil Cloth, all widths, at 2/6, 3/, 3/6, and 4/ per yard; Stair Carpets, at 1/, 2/, 2/6, 3/, 3/6, and 4/ per yard, &c., &c.

English Floor Oil Cloths, 24 feet wide, elegant new Marble, Scroll and Mosaic figures, of Satin finish, at No. 99 Bowery, Hiram ANDERSON'S. Also, 1,000 pieces of beautiful Floor Oil Cloth, in widths, at 2/6, 3/, 3/6 and 4/per yard, and supward, the most extraordinary bargains over offered in this city.

LOOK AT THIS .- Only four shillings per yard for beautiful large and small figured Ingrain Carpeting at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery. Stair Carpets, 2, 31, 3,6 and 4, per yard; common Ingrain Carpets, 2, 3, and 3,6 per yard. Call and see them.

CARPETS .- W. & T. LEWIS, Carpet Upholsterers, No. 452 Pearl-st., having opened a new stock of Velvets, Tspestrys, Rugs, Mats. Oil Cioths, Three-plys, In-grains, and Stair Carpets, of their own importation, offer the same on as good terms as any house in the trade.

RICH CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPIREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have last received, direct from the European manufactories, per late arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assortment of cich Moesic Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpassing anything ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, sacinsively our own, and for sale full 10 per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods.

CARPETINGS, &C .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE .- Now is the

time; if you want to make a saving of 15 per cent, call at No. 70 Canal-st., E. A. Peterson & Co., and there you will find good Ingrain Carpets at 4/ per yard; Three-ply 7/ per yard; Tapestry Brussels, \$1 to 10/ per yard. Also a large and splendid assortment of Tapestry Velvota.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Shades, Mattings Druggets, &c., in great variety and at low prices, together with an extensive stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, at J. H. Townsen D. & Co. S Cheep Dry Goods and Carpet Store, No. 781 Greenwich, near Amos-st.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S genuine Liquid Hair Dye is so celebrated in all parts of the world, that it induces a host of imitations of which the public must beware. The surest way to get the genuine is to procure it at the manufactury. It has stood the test of public estimation the last fourteen years, and its great and wonderfully increasing popularity proves it to be all it professes. It is applied (a sure guarantee) and sold wholesate and retail at BATCHELOR'S Wig and Toupee factory, No. 4 Wall-st, where can be found the largest and best assortment in the United States.

Some years ago, ere modern art Some years ago, ere modern Had made its wonderful advances. The chosen idol of our beart. Was doomed to all the ead mischances of hundering painters; but at last. The fertile brain of great Daguerro. The pencil of the sunbeam cast, in all its bright perfection, where in darkness lad the magic plate; And lo! behold the perfect fruit—The beautiful Daguerrectype.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City for 12; cents per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post-Office or Penny Post will be promptly placed upon the Carriers' books.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Whigs of the City! your Primary Meetings for the choice of Ward Presidential Delegates take place in every Ward this morning, from 6 to 9 o'clock. Emulate your brethres throughout the State, who have done and are doing so nobly for Toleration, Harmony and Victory! Go and vote forthwith!

Whig Primary Meetings.

[See advertising columns.] Finat Wand.—Atlantic Garden, Broadway. First Ward.—Atlantic Garden, Broadway.
Snoorn Ward.—Sharp's Buildings, corner Gold and Beckman-sta.
Think Ward.—No. 30 Warren-st.
Fewers Ward.—Warce Hall, comer of Oliver and Heary sta.
First Ward.—Marion House, No. 14; West Broadway.
Sixth Ward.—National Hall, Canal-st. Savarra Waan.—Headquarters, corner Madison and Rutgers ets. Eighth Waan.—American House, corner Spring and Laurens ets Nintu Waan.—Bleecker st. House, No. 275 Bleecker st. TWEIFTE WAR.—Farrington's, corner of 198th-st. and 3d-av. TRISTENSE WARD.—Thelian Hall, No. 422 Grand-st, FORTHEISTE WARD.—Broadway House, corner of Grand-st. FIFTHERE WARD.—Constitution Hall, No. 630 Broadway. SERVESTE WARD,-Temperance Hall, 18th-st., near Sth-av STREETH WARD.—Henry Cley House, cor. Avenue A and lytest Eigeneuren Ward.—Earl House, 6th av., corner of 23d-es. Ninetreete Ward.—Sth. av., near 45th et. Twenture Ward.—Corner of 9th av., and 29th-es.

HOMESTEAD BILL PASSED!

epatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday P.M. Friend Greeley-Homestead Bill Passed by 107 to 56. Yours, M.

At last, the House of Representatives has passed the bill authorizing every American citizen to claim, improve, occupy and enjoy any One Hundred and Sixty acres of the surveyed and unappropriated Public Lands which are open to purchase and not reserved as containing Mineral or for some public use. The House was thin, but the majority was large, and there is no danger that it will be reversed. Free Homes for the Homeless is thus affirmed as American principle and American policy. May it never be departed from! That one vote is worth more to our Country and to Mankind than all Congress has done for

the last half-dozen years. Reformers! Friends of rugged Poverty and Honest Labor! the enemies of this grandly beneficent measure hope to stifle it in the Senate! We know this, for we have reliable information to this effect. They count on your apathy, because you

any favorable action in Congress. Let us show them that they reckon without their host-without a host that it will not do to contemn nor despise! You who read this paragraph and believe that Man should have a Home, just draw off on a sheet of paper a few lines like these:

"To the Honorable the Senate of the United States:
"We most respectfully entrest your concurrence in
the bill which has proved the House, commonly known
as the Homestead bill"—

and devote half a day to procuring the signatures of your friends and neighbors. Don't lay it aside, but the moment you rest from procuring signatures, inclose the petition to some U. S. Senator (one from your own State is preferable) and write a new memorial and commence procuring signatures on that whenever you can spare the time. But send off your names as fast as procured, for the session wanes and there is no time to be lost.

Friends in the City! shall we not have a meeting here to roll on the ball? Will not Albany, Rochester, and other cities help us? Victory is so nearly within our grasp that we must not lose it now!

THE CANAL QUESTION.

There are men who (recently) professed to be friends of the Speedy Enlargement of our State's Great Artery of Commerce and Wealth, who now-when the work has been ruthlessly stricken down--ask why Gov. Hunt and his friends didn't take counsel of their adversaries and attempt to complete our Public Works by a regular old-fashioned Loan. To these we answer -that course was not taken, simply because the deadly enemies of the measure had taken care to block the way in the New Constitution. Just read the proviso:

Art. VII. Sec. 12. "No debt shall hereafter be contracted by or on behalf of this State, [for any Canal or Railroad purpose] unless such debt shall be authorized by a law, for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such a law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also sufficient to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof."

Here, you see, is a constitutional inhibition of any one Loan, though ratified by a vote of the People, for the completion of all our unfinished Public Works. There must be four separate Acts, Loans and Votes respectively-namely, 1. For the Erie Enlargement; 2. For the Oswego ditto; 3. For completing the Genesee Canal; 4. For completing the Black River

Now the farmer in Rockland, St. Lawrence or Delaware, is not merely required by this provision to vote to contract a debt for completing a Branch Canal in a part of the State he never saw and with which he has no commerce, but he must vote to tax himself to pay the principal and interest of that work. The Rocklander must vote to borrow, say One Million, for the Genesee and Black River Canals, and to tax his farm to pay Sixty Thousand Dollars' interest and a like amount of the principal annually. Why should he do this? The Canals are abundantly solventif completed, however they may drag if condemned to fall behind the age. Put the Eric Enlargement promptly through, and it will pay its own cost and that of the Branches; but while it is certain that the Enlarged Canal would draw to its bosom most of the immense trade of the West, it is by no means so clear that the unenlarged Canal may not fall off in tolls, owing to the superior inducements afforded by rival channels. When a boat drawn by two horses can bring one hundred tuns of produce from Buffalo to Albany, as cheaply and easily as one can now bring forty, there will be an immense increase of transportation on

Now look at the practical case: An Onondaga or Genesee farmer wants the Erie Canal enlarged, but don't see why he should be taxed to pay the total cost of it in eighteen years when it will pay for itself in less time-so he votes No; or if he don't he certainly will on all the Branches. His vote is determined, not by hostility to the Works, which he approves, but to the Taxes, which he deems needless. So every man, who does not realize that he has a direct personal interest in each of the Works, realizes that he surely has such an interest in defeating them, so as to avoid the Taxes. And, as he is not likely to feel an immediate personal interest was sure to be defeated, not through opposition to the Works, but through repugnance to the Taxes. This dead-fall was set on purpose. Gov. Hunt, therefore, proposed the only practicable plan for hastening the complerion of our Canals before 1860 or '65. Had he adopted the plan now commended by his adversaries, the several Works would have been made to beat each other, under the pressure of needless Taxes imposed on purpose to secure this result. He chose the only path open to him in proposing to let the Canals complete themselves. Now that his plan has been crushed by the devices of those who always did and always will hate Internal Improvements, we shall see what we shall see. Perhaps a party necessity may impel the Loco-Focos of Delaware, St. Lawrence, Otsego, &c., to tax themselves for the purpose of completing the Canals. We shall be glad if such is the result. But if Gov. Hunt and his friends had originally chosen this method, no such party necessity would have been recognized as existing, and the Canal Loans would have been voted down through repugnance to the Taxes they involve. If the Canals shall ever be complated by means of Direct State Loans.

Legislature of 1851, which forced their antagonists to change their ground, from hos-, rility to the Speedy Enlargement in any shape to hostility to this particular mode of effecting it.

PARTIES AND PRINCIPLES.

The Express argues that the Whig party ought to adopt and approve the Fugitive Slave Law, declaring it a finality, for the following reasons:

following reasons:

"It is both moral and political cowardice to refuse to commits party to its opinions. There ought to be party tosts and opinions, and these should be expressed in a bold and unequivocal manner. It is disgraceful to present a candidate with a double face upon any great netional question like that which springs from a public duty under the Constitution, for with such an instrument of doctrice and power to fall back upon, there is never any good reason for a doubtful or double opinion in regard to a plain requirement of the Constitution. We maintain, too, that whenever any particular provision of the Constitution is assailed and resisted, as has been that in regard to the surrender of Fugitive Slaves, that it is both unmanly and mean either to dodge the question or to refuse to express an opinion upon it. There are many things beyond the Constitution, as there are beyond party platforms, concerning which an independence of all party action is not only allowable, but without such independence to think, speak, and act, party would be an intolerable oppression.

"We deny, too, that party conventions ought to be debarred from inculcating doctrines. They should both inculcate and promote doctrines, and for a good many reasons: First, because it is honest to do so, and we have faith in the maxim that is politics, as in everything else, honesty is the best policy. Seconally, for the reason that, as parties are the exponents of principles, they should be required to show their bands. Better, far, to sink into a min party, than to chest one another or the country. We hold, too, that conventions are peculiarly fitted to inculcate party principles. They are composed of party men, formed upon a party basis, and opinion is expected of and from them by every intelligent constituency in the country."

"Its opinions," you see, The Express

· Its opinions,' you see, The Express would have the Whig party proclaim and indorse. But 'its opinions' are those which distinguish it from its antagonist-those which it was organized to maintain against that antagonist's opposition. Is the Fugitive Slave Law, in this or any related sense, a Whig principle? - Do you know a man to be a Whig by hearing him contend that the Fugitive Law, or Slave-catching in any form, should be upheld, facilitated and perpetuated? In what imaginable sense can sipport of the Fugitive Slave Law be made a [Whig] 'party test.'

But The Express urges that the Constitational provision for a surrender of fugitives from labor has been assailed-therefere, this law ought to be indorsed by a Whig National Convention. Is The Express willing to follow out this logic to its irevitable conclusions? There is a Constitutional provision that

'The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States'—

-Yet, in ostentations defiance thereof, colored citizens of Northern States are now exposed to imprisonment and sale into eternal bondage by the laws of South Carolina and several Slave States. Here is no mere ebullition of repugnance to an odious requirement, but a deliberate and persistent enactment in defiance of the Constitution by sovereign States. When The Express helps us to procure a law of Congress overbearing this nullification, and then carries it into a Whig National Convention and insists that it shall there be affirmed and declared unchangeable, we will see about agreeing to a like indorsement of its favorite. But we object to doing every thing that may be asked for Slavery and nothing for Free-

The Express avers that party Conventions "should both inculcate and promote doctrines." We, on the other hand, insist that they should be content to proclaim and declare the doctrines of the party. Delegates are not chosen to tell the party what to believe, but to tell the world what it does believe, and select candidates to be supported by those who concur in its views. A Convention which undertakes making new creeds for its party will soon want a new party for its creed.

The Express declares itself opposed to "cheating one another or the Country."-On that very ground we protest against any National Whig indorsement of the Fugitive Slave Law as a finality, because it would be cheating. A Whig Convention may very properly pass resolves in favor of all those principles and measures which the Whig party holds distinctively and in opposition to the dogmas of the opposing party; but it would be very wrong for it to pass a resolve affirming the verity of the Christian faith, for example, though ninetenths of its members fully believe that faith of divine origin; because that is a proposition which all Whigs do not affirm, and which many who are not Whigs do assent to. Such a resolve would convert no Whig infidel to Christianity, while it would very probably alienate some of them from Whig-

Now, how easy, yet how delusive, it would be to say, "Better, far, to sink into a minority, than shrink from affirming our faith in Christianity." The ready answer is-Religious faith is one thing; Political affinities another; and no good can result from an attempt to make a chowder of them. If those who regard the support of the Fugitive Slave Law as above all other political issues see fit to form a party on that basis, it is their perfect right to do so; but it is not right to seize upon the organization of either of the existing parties and pervertit to that end.

For do but consider that, as in the case of an indorsement of Christianity, you do not create uniformity by passing your resolve-you convince no dissenter-you do not even silence one. After your resolve is passed, those who hated Slave-catching before will hate and condemn it still; they will be apt to hate it the more intensely for your attempt to throttle and hamper them. Silence with regard to this subject will cheat nobody, for it will be a clear ad-(which we doubt,) that result will be due mission of the truth that we are not agreed

will deceive if credited; for it will affirm a uniformity which has no existence.

And, then, gentlemen opposite! we ask you to state frankly what is your intention with regard to those Whigs who do not and cannot assent to your "test." When we declare Protection and Internal Improvement Whig doctrines, we clearly imply that we desire the cooperation of the advocates and expect to encounter the hostility of the adversaries of those doctrines. Do you, then, mean to say to those Whigs who cannot approve the Fugitive Slave Law-· There is the door : take your hats and be off?' If you don't mean that, what do you mean? You know right well that Compromisers of the adverse party will not join you because of your resolve-do you really mean to drive off the Anti-Slavery Whigs? If you do, where do you expect to land ? How many States could you carry with the votes of pro-Slavery Whigs alone ? If your "test" is intended to show such Whigs as we are the door, how do you expect to keep all from going out? And, once gone, who is to call them back again ?

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The grandest and obscurest political speculation of the time is the destiny of Russiaits territorial limits and the character of its influence. No nation in history ever attained a similar position in the world so rapidly and with so little actual development. It would seem to owe its prominence to a series of happy accidents, to the vis inertiæ of immense extent and to the absence of all those influences which usually advance a people. Its immense population is mainly composed of savage hordes—its vast army is a fierce band of slaves. Literature, science and art do not smile upon it. All the stirring movements of a great time beat exhausted upon the Russian frontier, like the mad billows of the midsea dying in faint ripples along an inland cove. Meanwhile its game is still played,-vague rumors die in the winds that blow from the Caspian, of victories in Circassis, or farther still, of intrigues in Afghanistan : but few details are known, few readers are sufficiently conversant with the condition of the-Central-Asia-question to comprehend the scope of the facts, and the public mind is content with an uneasy impression that Russia is a growing power,busy now in the East, but ready, when the hour arrives, to fulfill Napoleon's prediction.

Gurowski, one of the most philosophic and intelligent minds that the Sclavonic race has given to our times, long since announced his conviction that the destiny of Russia was to expand into Asia and not to overrun Europe. A great, fresh and undeveloped people, full of energy and ambition, must find their sphere of activity and growth in restoring civilization to its primeval seats, and not in deluging Christendom with barbarism. Though not true with respect to Europe, as the events of recent years demonstrate, yet as far as Asia is concerned, the thought was wise, and history is affirming its truth. Dead since the Crusades, except in the spasmodic career of Mehemet Ali, the East must live again in the life of Russia. But we do not mean to speculate, fascinating as the speculation is-but to state the facts of the present Russian advance into Central Asia. The Czar has not been uniformly successful in

is Eastern movements. Lord Palmerston thwarted Russian intrigue in Afghanistan; the war against the Province of Chiva was a failure, and the Court of St. Petersburg accepted English mediation with the Khan. English influence flourishes. Tourists have penetrated Astracan and crossed into the faither interior under protection of tribes with which they made favorable terms, and which, of course, were thus made partial to England. From the recent history of the Afghan war, published last year in London, it appears that an expedition led by William Macnaghten was preparing to invade Great Bucharia, the Province north of Afghanistan. The Pro Afghan, Bucharia, Chiva, Herat, Khokan, &c., are small, but lie along the eastern Persian frontier, and between the English power in India and the Russian upon the Caspian Sea. These are the two forces that will dispute Central Asia. And from the researches of the Russian Geographical Society, we learn the following facts. Russia seeks to enter Central Asia at three

points-upon the Caspian Sea, upon the Orenburg frontier in longitude 55, and upon the Siberian-Chinese line. At all these three points travelers have passed into Asia, forerunners of the Cossacks, and they bring back reports of their travel. Baron Bode visited the south-eastern shore of the Caspian in Astrabad, the extreme north-eastern corner of Persia, which is designed as a post upon the route toward the Indus. Treaties are made with the Turcoman tribes upon the road toward Meshid and Herat, chief cities of the latter province. M. Inanin visited the north-eastern shore and the fortress New-Petrowsk with the renewed settlement there, where Peter the Great built a fort, and which has already regular steam communication with Astracan and Gurien. In New-Petrowsk the Russian traders meet the caravans from China laden with the goods of the further East, and Buchara and Taschkend. This trade is now important. Avoid, says the Russian to the Turcoman, avoid the Englishman; he is your worst enemy, for he wishes to stop the traffie in slaves, which is your very existence. Upon the Mangyschlack, among the Kirgish, fine veins of soal have been discovered and of a good quality. The inhabitants were sadly chagrined that they should have been such fools as not to know the value of the "burning stone" until foreigners taught them. The caravans to New-Petrowsk number yearly some 1,500 camels laden with goats and camels' hair, skins, carpets and wool. It will be also a religious station between Central Asia and Mecca. The pilgrims come in great crowds by Meshid, Teheran and Bagdad. A smaller portion pass across Cashmere and the Indus to Bombay. The first-named return generally through Egypt to Alexandria, Constantinople, Odessa, or Taganidy, on the Black Sea, and so through Astracan and Mangyschlack to Chiva and further. During the last year the steamers on the Caspian carried many Mecca-bound pilgrims or Hadji, from Astracan to New-Petrowsk. The territories of the Kirgish and the Turcomans are constantly overrun by swarms of agents and travelers and traders. Messrs. Bolotoff and Chanykow who have extensively explored the steppes around the Sea of Arul, have made valuable maps of that region. The sea of Aral is already occupied by Russia, and many forts have been built along its shores, and a town founded named from the Czar, Nicolaiew. Steamers are brought across the steppes in pieces, and are put together at the sea,

The extreme northern point of the Chinese rontier is about 56° 40' north. It then extends in a south-westerly direction as far as the Altai Mountains until it reaches the territories of the They count on your apassay, because you homadic Kirgish. The httle fortress Tarbagtai, in have been quiescent of late, in despair of to the course of Gov. Hunt and the Whig respecting it; but your resolve, if passed, latitude 47° North and longitude 38° West from

and there connect the various stations.

Pekin, is a point of importance, at which there ere two commandants subject to the military Gov. onion-range 47° West from Pekin, and the ex-

tremest western point of the Chinese Empire. Of these regions maps are in preparation, which will trace with accuracy the limits of the various tribes and provinces, and remove the doubt nos resting upon them. It is in this north-western corner of Central Asia that Russia has made its most successful breach, through which its force will burst in and overflow the savage region with a new life and influence. But Nature sets limits to territorial aggrandizement. Although part of the Chinese Empire, the regions of the Caspian and the Sea of Aral feel no throb of hie from the Celestial government of Pekin. When Rome had pushed northward to the Baltic and castward toward India, Rome crumbled and fell. Extension attenuates and weakens and destroys. The colorsal might of Russia cannot resist the allurements of this wonderful prospect of an eastern career. It may be the herald of a better and wiser spint -may indoctrinate the savage st-ppes of mid-Asia with western life, but it cannot hope to grasp them with a single imperial hand. The blandsh. ments are irresistible, but Samson was mastered INCENDIARY DOCTRINE .- In his speech

at the Fillmore meeting on Monday, Hon. Hum. phrey Marshall defined a true Whig as "always the advocate of social order and of the security of private rights, both as to person and property. He would preserve the institutions of family and property as corner stones of civilized society," Now, we submit that Mr. Marshall has no bosiness to get up in such a meeting and put forth the heretical crudities of Abolitionism in this way. If he desires to preach disorganizing, anarchical ideas, let him go to the Anti-Slavery Convention. And in New-York, too! It is downright insulting to all the respectable gentlemen of the legal profession and the Police, who live by violating private rights, as to person and property and family ties, and who think it no shame to pocket a fee for stripping a man of all rights and rendering him the mere chattel of another. Besides, if Mr. Marshall desired to assail the venerable and holy institution of Slavery, he ought to have done it openly at Louisville, or at least at Washington, instead of coming off here to do it in one or two short sentences buried up in the middle of a long speech. We trust his course will meet with the rebuke it deserves from the organs of conservatism and sound opinions.

Ontario District-All Scott!

DEAR TRIBUNE: The Whig Convention for the XXVIth Congressional District, consisting of the Counties of Ontario, Yates and Seneea, met in this village this afternoon, and appointed William Knox, of Waterloo, Del-gate to the Whig National Convention and John C. Barcock, of Penn Yan, as Substitute.
Both are true Scott men, and none other received a
vote in the Convention.
Reschutions expressing the strongest preference for
Gen. Scott were unanimously passed. Yours truly, c.

Chenaugo Co .- For Scott. GREENE, Friday, May 7, 1852.

H. GREELEY, Esq. - Dear Sir: The Whig Convention in Assembly District No. 2, Chenange Co., unanimously appointed Ransom Balcom, Wm Morgan and Alonzo Johnson Delegates to the Congres sional Convention. They are all for Scorr.

The First District Convention passed Scott resolu-Yours, &c.,

The North on the Presidency. produce of The N. Y. Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, Wednesday, May 5, 1852.

There is considerable speculation as to preferences of the Delegates to both of the Nadonal Conventions from the States of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. Having taken considerable pains to ascertain their preferences, I will state now they stand. In Illinois, the Opposition delegation is for

Douglass as their first choice; Cass is their second choice of nearly, if not quite all of the delegation. The Whig Delegates are unanimous for In Iowa, the Opposition State Convention which

reclected the Delegates, was only held a few days ago. The Convention made no expression of preerence, but a large n ajority of the for Cass, and the Delegates are all Cass men. The Whig delegation stands two for Scott and two for Fillmore.

In Winconsin, the Delegates are all Cass men. One of them, (Judge Bryan,) may vote for Gov. Dodge on the first ballot. These Delegates were elected nearly a year ago. An attempt has since been made by the Anti-Cass men to have new Delegates elected, but the attempt has failed. The Whig delegation stands four for Scott and one for Fillmore. Yours, &c.

RHODE ISLAND .- The Legislature adourned last Friday evening after a Session of only four days. Only think of a four-day Session in which the MAINE LAW, among others, was enacted!

MAINE .- Gov. Hubbard has ordered a Special Election for Congress in the Lincoln District, to fill the seat of Hon. Charles Andrews, deceased. The Election takes place on the 7th of

MISSOURI .- It appears by our St. Louis papers that Col. BENTON is still a candidate for Congress from the St. Louis District, notwithstanding the party Convention of that District nominated Col. Bogy, (Anti,) the Bentonians withdrawing. The 'Adjustment' between the two factions is now some three weeks old, and seems to need readjusting already. Couldn't Congress or some Congressional Caucus or Pres Convention, be induced to pronounce it a 'finality,' by way of stopping agitation?

CONNECTICUT .- We published this morning the vote by which Hon. ISAAC TOUCET was elected U. S. Senator on the part of the Connecticut House of Representatives. The vote in the Senate stood : For Isaac Toucey, Opp., 13; R. S. Baldwin, Whig, 6; F. Gillette, Abolitionist, 1., So Mr. Toucey is now a Senator of the United States for the term ending 4th of March, 1857.

CHAUTAUQUE, BROOME, SENECA and YATES Counties, in addition to those already announced in our columns, have chosen Scott Delegates to the Convention in their several Dis-

The Express don't know on what authority Mr. C. B. Roosa, the Delegate from the Orange authority Mr. C. B. Roosa, the Designation and Sullivan District, is set down for Scott. Suppose, and Sullivan District, is set down for Scott. then, it take the following, from The Whig Press, prin

t Middletown, where the Convention was held: "We can freely say of our Delegate, Mr. Rossa, that he is a most zealous Whig and warmly in favor of the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency; and will intelligently represent the feelings and wishes of the great mass of the Whigs of the District.

"Mr. Cozzens is a warm personal friend of Gen. Scott, and carnestly desirous of his nomination. The cheice of both delegate and substitute will be satisfactory to the Whigs of the District."

The power of Jenny Lind's voice may be, in some measure, understood, when it is stated that it was distinctly heard more than a quarter of a mile from the Town Hall on the evening of her concest